

CHICKENS IN HAWAII

Their Diseases and Remedies.

The First Bulletin of Experiment Station is Issued by Smith and Sedgwick.

Mr. J. J. Green, of Honolulu, writes as follows in regard to the treatment of sore head and other diseases:

"The results of repeated efforts at raising young chickens in Nuuanu Valley seemed, for a season, to bear out the theory that the head disease was caused by mosquito bites. The chicks hatched during the spring and early summer of 1898 were given no protection against mosquito bites at night, and nearly all of them perished with the head disease soon after weaning, while those hatched after July were covered with a mosquito net over each brood, and escaped the disease. The fact that the chicks were not affected when weaned encouraged the belief that the absence of the hen and her brooding left the young entirely at the mercy of the mosquitoes, and that the latter went straight to their work, for within a week the heads began to show the fatal marks. Yet the same chicks, at their weaning, were of a size that made it impossible for the hen to cover them all at one time, and they could be seen late in the evening sitting about her as though in no further need of being brooded. In the following season (1899) a commodious and mosquito-proof brooding house failed utterly as a preventive and dispelled the mosquito theory.

"Season of 1900—Experience had thus far demonstrated that after the eighth week the chicks were not subject to the head disease, and it was believed that a flock kept in a spacious shed, away from spring showers and the damp ground, with sunlight and fresh air plentiful, might escape the scourge. Accordingly a flock of 26 chicks (hatched in April) six weeks of age, were weaned and placed in a shed 10 x 12 feet in floor space, with lattice front facing southwest. They were furnished grass, food, meat and grit, together with the regular grain fare. At night the flock was divided and placed in two brooders, each 2 x 3 feet floor space and 2 feet high—ventilated by a rat-proof wire front of half-inch mesh. Within two weeks there appeared an eruption on the face and back of almost every chick in the flock, which soon developed into scabs. They were promptly and perseveringly treated for sore head with a remedy recommended by a Southern Georgia physician and poultry keeper—Epsom salts in the drinking water and carbolated vaseline on the affected parts. Notwithstanding the scabs spread rapidly over and around eyes, often closing them. The sores also appeared on the back and wings, and on the beak close to the head. Ten of this lot weakened rapidly and died before the scabs had closed the eyes; in fact many of them had but slight eruptions when they succumbed. After two weeks of treatment the 16 remaining chicks began to rally, the scabs dried and lifted off readily, leaving the skin clear and without scars. The inner surface of the scab was covered with white, thread-like roots, which drew out of the skin when lifted off. With a tonic in their drink for the next few weeks they continued safely on to maturity. Of the number saved, three were so badly blinded with the scabs as to be helpless to move about or to feed themselves. These were taken in hand to 'kill or cure'; the scabs were bathed in warm water to soften them, and tincture of iodine was applied to the surface of the scabs. After the third application in thirty-six hours the scabs were lifted clear of the skin, leaving it somewhat raw, and the chicks lost no time in filling their crops and ranging about the yard for young grass. They recovered slowly, but never attained full size or weight. The convalescing flock there were occasional watery eyes, and in a few there was an accumulation of hard, yellowish matter, of bad odor, in the ears, which, on being removed, was followed by several like discharges within a period of two months.

A second flock of 22 chicks (hatched in May) was weaned three days after they were hatched and placed in the same pen and brooding boxes (which had been newly whitewashed). Within a week there were lumpy formations on the beaks of most of them, which in a few days developed into scabs, and in another week all but two had died. The two chicks were raised to maturity, and though healthy, were dwarfed by the set-back occasioned by the attack. In this lot contagion was suspected, also too early weaning, though the mother hen was separated from the chicks at night only.

It now became evident that indoor brooding had no advantages, but many serious disadvantages, by depriving the chicks of healthful out-of-door exercise and keeping them tender and sensitive to weather changes, instead of inuring them to all weathers from the start.

The third flock of 7 (hatched in June) was given full liberty from the day after hatching. Early and late, wet or dry, these chicks roamed at will, and at night were brooded by the mother hen under a stairway. But, as usual, the eighth week brought the head disease, following their weaning. Further nursing was abandoned, and the disease was allowed to have its own way with them for nearly two weeks. By this time the scabs were well developed, but the sturdy youngsters had kept keen appetites, and the eyes, though affected, were not blinded, so that there seemed a prospect of bringing them through. A mixture of vinegar, salt and soda was applied to the scabs and repeated two days later. The second application brought to the corners of the eyes large, thick scabs of hardened whitish matter, which were easily removed. A day later the scabs were lifted off, showing the skin clean and dry. Without tonic or further treatment this flock reached maturity safely, showing no check in their growth.

A fourth flock of 41 chicks (hatched in August) was given its liberty from the start, and when weaned was put into the same brooder that had been used for the earlier flocks of the season. This flock matured without the slightest touch of head disease or other ailment. An October flock also came safely through.

Season of 1901—The first hatch of the year was taken off in February, the second in March, and no head disease was encountered. In May a flock of 19 chicks were hatched, and in July they were down with about everything possible. When weaned they were housed at night in a weaning pen of 12 x 12 feet floor space and 4 feet high, with a wire front. This front had a curtain, which for a week was drawn over it regularly to protect the chicks from any sudden change of temperature while only partly feathered. The brooder (or weaning pen) seemed close and foul-smelling on opening it every morning, although it was ventilated at the top and the floor cleaned every morning and covered with fresh earth. (To be continued.)

PLANS MADE FOR KEWALO DITCH

After quietly resting unmolested by public opinion for nearly a month, the plans for the Kewalo ditch have been perfected and tenders for the first section of the work will be advertised for by Superintendent Boyd on Friday.

According to the plans drawn by Marston Campbell the first work will be on the section from the beach (mean tide point) to the intersection of Lanikaula street. This will relieve the worst part of the district and will put an end to the continuous complaints which have been arising for the past few months, because of the insanitary condition of the entire district. The ditch can be used as soon as the first section is completed and consequently the part nearest the sea is to be constructed first. The ditch will be of concrete masonry and will be ten feet across. The excavations will be made to the coral stratum. The ditch is to be arched with bricks at all street crossings. The first section will be 1500 feet in length. Tenders will be asked of all local contractors, and the work will probably be started early in March. The remainder of the ditch will be built as soon as the necessary right of way is obtained.

ADVERTISER'S NEW YEAR ISSUE

The holiday number of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu, is a remarkably fine specimen of the printer's and newspaper art. A colored cover bearing a highly artistic representation of Hawaii's big volcano in full action, forms a striking feature, while the ninety pages inside are liberally sprinkled with excellent views of Honolulu and other places and of prominent residents.

A copy of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, Hawaii, January 1, 1902, has reached this office through the courtesy of Hon. R. H. Chamberlain of this city, United States collector of internal revenue for the district of Hawaii, at Honolulu. The publication is a special number setting forth the history and advantages of Hawaii, and Honolulu in particular. The story it presents of that region of Uncle Sam's domains is fascinating, and shows a very advanced state of civilization and prosperity existing there.—Clarinda (Ja.) Herald.

MOVED TO CHARLESTON

Editor Advertiser: Please let us know, through your valuable paper if any medals were given for the Hawaiian Island work at the Buffalo Exposition, and oblige. Your Friends, January 21, 1902.

The Hawaiian educational exhibit which attracted so much attention at the Buffalo Exposition is to be removed to Charleston unless present plans are changed. The exhibit is no longer under the control of the Territory, having been turned over to the United States Bureau of Education and it was to be taken to the Charleston Exposition or else removed to Washington.

The Hawaiian exhibit won no prizes at the Buffalo show, but it was not because of lack of merit, nor because it did not deserve such distinction. When originally taken to Buffalo by Miss Rose Davidson it was discovered that the space assigned to it in the liberal arts building was too small for a proper display, and it was then given a larger space in the government building. Though not known at that time, it was later learned that by placing the exhibit in that building it was precluded from any contest for prizes or medals, and no change could be made. For that reason the Hawaiian exhibit for the first time in years failed to get a proper recognition in the way of medals or diplomas of merit.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

February 6—W. C. Achi and wife to M. P. de Souza, lot 11, block 10, Kalahehi tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$150.

Charles S. Desky and wife to Territory of Hawaii, by Superintendent of Public Works, portion of apana 1, Kul. 734, Port street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$10.

W. C. Achi, Tr., and wife, to Manuel Soares, lot 20, Kekio tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

February 7—Kalahehi and husband to Mrs. S. Mawae, portion of R. P. 3793, Kul. 3382, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration, \$350.

Dowsett Co., Ltd., et als. to A. C. Lovekin, lots 48 and 49, Puuloa lots, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$2,000.

D. S. Lima to J. A. Maguire, portion of R. P. 2030, Kohalaiki, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$230.

List of deeds filed for record February 10, 1902:
First Party, Second Party. Class.
M. V. Holmes—J. M. Medeiros D
C. M. Kamakawiwoole—Kukala-hiwa D
Wm. McCluskey—J. P. Fernandez Sr. D
M. R. Vicente and husband—J. G. Serrao D
Kahaloiki—J. K. Kahookela D
Waterhouse Investment Company—Superintendent Public Works. D
Mrs. E. K. Pratt—Superintendent Public Works D
S. A. Gulick—K. Spencer D
H. Crowell et al.—L. Kahibaur D
E. K. and C. W. Booth—W. R. Castle D
South Kona Agricultural Co., Ltd. D

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT



WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Society is deeply interested in the report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation of King Edward. It is said here that Miss Roosevelt will sail with Special Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid on June 5th.

Here is the interesting program of the visit of Miss Roosevelt, according to some of her Washington friends: When Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid come to the capital next week the matter will be arranged in every detail. Her presentation at the first drawing room immediately following the coronation, will be made by Ambassador and Mrs. Choate. The latter has been written with regard not only to the presentation gown, but what is of even greater importance, for minute directions as to the coronation robe.

Miss Roosevelt, as the daughter of the head of this nation, would, in accordance with court etiquette, wear coronation robes, the same as any of the princesses of the royal blood. In the latter case, as also with every princess to be present, there must be a crown worn. This, in the case of Miss Roosevelt, might be the same as those worn by the princesses.

Another important consideration is that of Miss Roosevelt's reception by the British nation. They say that while she will go to England as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, she will, of course, as the President's daughter, far outrank them, and it will be in order for her to be entertained as the guest of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at one of the three palaces, Buckingham, St. James or Marlborough House.

Whether or not Miss Roosevelt will accept the invitation from the King and Queen to be their guest during her stay in London is not known. But certain it is that she would receive such invitation as soon as the King learns of her expected presence at the coronation.

MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year.—R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Isaac Erickson, a Hilo carpenter, has recently completed a working model of a machine for weighing and loading sugar cane on to cars. The machine is built of wood and iron and weighs about 100 pounds. The beam is so constructed that it will swing in a half or full circle. On the left hand end are two weights with an aggregate weight of 200 pounds. These facilitate raising or lowering the hook in handling the cane. The hook is lowered to the ground level and raises the cane to a height of sixteen feet. There are broad wheels under the heaviest part of the machine, and it can be run on the ground or on tracks. The lift capacity is 100 pounds and at a recent test at Waikeke cars were loaded in two minutes. The mechanism is very simple. Mr. Erickson has a patent sling that will follow each machine. It is constructed of wood and iron, with a four foot opening. These are the invention of Mr. Erickson and patents have been applied for. Three men are required to work the loader. The machine sells at \$225 to \$275 and will save the labor of four men.—Hawaii Herald.

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C., U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Eureka Expected.

Agent Beebe of the Globe Navigation Company stated yesterday that the steamship Eureka from Seattle and Tacoma would probably be here about February 24. She will bring a lot of freight and will take a cargo of sugar back. When the proper moorings have been laid at Anahola a Globe liner will be sent to take the first load of sugar from Ma-kee Plantation.

PRICES UP AT COAST

Hawaiian Shares Are Going Ahead.

Favorable reports of conditions here have had a good effect upon Hawaiian securities at San Francisco, and the latest figures are of such advances as to cause great hopes for the future. While these figures are not carried out in all cases here the differences are small and the market here must soon feel the impetus of the advance.

The most distinct upward move is that in Hawaiian Commercial. This stock was held at the beginning of the last week of January, at 35 bid, 40 asked, but when the last mail was closed the price had advanced until 35 was bid and 45 asked. There have been some most flattering reports of this stock, and the San Francisco market responded to them, though little stock is floating and no sales have been recorded. Private advices are that there must be even higher figures to bring out any shares.

The greatest discrepancy exists in Hawaiian sugar, which is on the San Francisco market as Makaweli. In San Francisco there had been an advance to the figures upon the closing of the mail from 25½ to 26½ bid and 27¼ asked. There were sales here at 27, but after this figure had been established there was a decline to 25½, which is the rate at which the market held the stock yesterday afternoon. The advance is believed to be based upon the recent determination to issue bonds for the improvements which are to be carried through very soon, and there will thus be no reduction in the dividend paying power of the company.

While these have been the most distinguishing prices which have been quoted under the influence of the advancing market, there are others which will be none the less welcome to San Francisco holders who purchased under the conditions of two or three years ago, and who will feel the advance greatly. Honolulu, which has been in the dumps in San Francisco recently, advanced from 11 to 12, while Hatcher's, which under the previous market had been at 13½, went up to 15 bid. From 23¼ the bid price of Ono-ma was pushed ahead to 25¼, and Paupahu was swelled from 10 to 12, and the offerings were inconsiderable at that price.

The effect of the swelling of San Francisco prices has not had any appreciable result upon local conditions, but it is believed that with the next mail will come such orders as will compel local buyers to pay the higher rates for the shares.

A DOCTOR'S BIG STOLEN.

Found Some Hours Later When the Horse Ran Away.

Somebody, supposed to be transport soldiers, committed an act of wanton vandalism Monday night. The horse and road wagon of Dr. C. B. Cooper were taken from in front of a residence when he was making a call in King street about 10 o'clock. It was a half hour later when the loss was discovered and for three hours Dr. Cooper searched for the missing rig without finding it. The police had been notified and their search was equally unsuccessful. At four o'clock in the morning the horse was caught in Nuuanu street near Hotel, by a policeman who had followed the runaway down King street. The top of the wagon had been damaged and the seat lost. The wagon was full of peanut shells.

The Boer war was the subject of another hot discussion in the British House of Commons. The purchase of horses will lead to an investigation, members charging that contractors are robbing the government.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Bores on the Neck, Cures Bone Lags, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Bury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the blood and bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waiwala Sugar Mill Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HELEN BREWER" FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd, have received by the above ship, Large Additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

Two Carloads of The Michigan Garland Stoves,
Three Carloads of Nails,
A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,
A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized, Plain and Barbed,
A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Stain,
A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers,
Caustic Soda,
Frazier's Axle Grease,
Fairy Step Ladders,
Lanterns,
Charcoal Irons,
Tin Ware,
Agricultural Tools,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc., etc., in quantities to suit.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Jobbers of Hardware and General Merchandise, Fort, Merchant and Bethel Streets.